



The PATRIOT Newsletter

Ozark Mountain Chapter Springfield MO

Established 18 July 1981

Missouri Society

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

June 2017 Volume 37 # 6



Message From President J. Howard Fisk



Sons of the American Revolution follow the passion of our Patriot Ancestors who risked their lives and fortunes to form a new, more perfect nation. This vision was based on the Jeffersonian ideal of equality for all by a citizen-led, democratically ruled government of citizen leaders.

As we approach July 4th, we are reminded that the color red in our flag represents the blood spilled by the Patriots led by Washington, John Paul Jones, and Nathaniel Greene at the founding of our country.

That same blood was spilled at the Battles of Springfield, Wilson's Creek, and Pea Ridge and on battlefields across this nation as we struggled to maintain the union. The Civil War cannons at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield are a constant reminder of that great conflict and the cost to our union in American lives.

The white of our flag re-

Next Scheduled Meeting

Saturday July 15, 2017 at the Ozarks Technical College Room 108 9:00 A.M.

Chapter Meeting Minutes

June 17, 2017

President J. Howard Fisk called the meeting to order at 9:05 AM at the Ozarks Technical College, Room 108, with 18 members and 7 guests.

Vice-President George Swales delivered the invocation. **Compatriot** John McAlear led the Pledge of Allegiance and **Historian** Norman Knowlton led the Pledge to the SAR.

Each member and guest individually introduced themselves and families. This introduction included a SAR member Dan Piedlow from Redlands, California who will be joining our chapter when he completes his move to the area.

Secretary Ken Lawrence spoke on **The Evolution of The Battle of Bunker Hill**. See pages 10-11.

Color Guard Commander Gerald McCoy spoke on the history of **Flag Day** and discussed the origin of each flag on display at our meeting.

Gerald began his presentation by mentioning that on June 14, 1777, the first Continental Congress authorized the formation of the flag. An original signer of the Declaration of Independence Frances Hopkinson from New Jersey is credited with the original design. Betsey Ross worked in the creation of the first American Flag, which was



named after her, with 13 stripes and 13 circular stars. This changed with the addition of new states as we grew as a nation which resulted in a reconfiguration of the stars in lines to resemble what we have today. In 1916 President Woodrow Wilson brought before congress the idea of having a National Flag Day. It wasn't until 1949 when President Harry Truman got the bill passed through congress. The 49th and 50th states were added in 1959 resulting in the flag we honor and wave today.

Gerald went on to describe the other three flags on display at today's meeting. The Guilford Courthouse Flag which flew at the battle of Yorktown. The Gladston Flag, the "Don't Tread On Me" flag, was the first Naval flag that would eventually be the flag used by the United States Marines. The last flag being the Star-Spangled Banner, our National flag which is in use today.

Compatriot Dan McMurray introduced our speaker fellow Compatriot Todd Wilkinson and public affairs officer for the 8th district of the United States Coast Guard auxiliary and Coast Guard Pipe Band. Todd presented a program on U.S. Military Pipe and Drum Bands.

Todd began his talk describing the origin of these military bands which were adopted and modeled after the Scottish regiments of the British Army, and were born out of the Second World War. See Pages 3-5.

Compatriot Dan McMurray presented our speaker Todd Wilkinson with a challenge coin.

Officer Reports

Vice-President Report: Vice President George Swales installed new member James Cavin Winborne into our organization and presented James his certificate and challenge coin. Jim's wife pinned the SAR rosette on his lapel.

George announced the speaker in July will be Tom Peters, the Dean of the MSU Library, who will speak on the "Ozarks Jubilee."

George also disclosed that at the September meeting Brooks Blevins, a professor in the MSU History Department, will present a program on the "Ozarks as an Indian Nation."

Treasurer Report; Secretary Ken Lawrence gave the Treasurer's report in Glenn Gohr's absence as follows:

May Balance \$10,349.70; June Savings Acct. \$9,636.38; June Chk Acct. \$653.31; June Balance \$10,289.69.

A motion was made and second to approve the treasurer's report.

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Star Spangled Banner

minds us of the white carnations that represent the purity of purpose of the American patriot who forged this new nation. It is also a reminder of absent comrades who will never return home to their loved ones, having left their lives on battlefields around the world.

The blue in our Flag represents the expansiveness of the heavens, the depths of the seas and the spirit of an America without limits, which educates our youth to be patriotic citizens.

As we think of the battles of Lexington and Concord, the Battle of Bunker Hill, Guilford Courthouse, Yorktown; the Sea Battles of the Chesapeake, Block Island, Nassau, Delaware Bay, Cape St. Vincent and Fort Royal we must remember the cost in human life and the desolation of families that resulted. During all of these conflicts, Americans defended our nation and American patriotic values dedicated to a free democratic republic, serving with honor, courage, and commitment.

On this solemn day of remembrance, I ask that you thank the men and women who have served in our armed forces and remember the men and women who are still walking the ramparts of American outposts across the world.



Continued from Page 1

Secretary Report: Secretary Ken Lawrence ask for a motion to approve the minutes of the May meeting as published in the Newsletter. The motion was made and second.

Genealogist Report: Genealogist Dan McMurray reported he has one application approved, four applications awaiting national approval, and eleven applications in progress.

Editor Report: Editor Tom Sentman announced an upcoming event sponsored by the Ozark Genealogical Society at their upcoming Conference on Saturday, September 16, 2017, from 10:00 to 4:00 pm at Relics Antique Mall. Tom ask our membership for volunteers to promote our OMC. Compatriots would hand out brochures and explain our organization goals to the genealogical attendees at the genealogy conference. The focus will be on Revolutionary War Patriots buried in the Springfield area.

Tom reported Memorial Day events at the national cemetery where our chapter honored Patriots William Freeman and Civil War Medal of Honor recipient Orian P. Howe. At that event, we welcomed new member Barrett Fisk to our ranks as he took his oath of membership. Tom took photos which included Gary Gift's grandson Carson saluting the flag which may be considered for national publication.

Historian Report: Historian Norman Knowlton spoke on the "English Royal Lines of Succession." The following are the bullet points Norman used for his discussion. *See Pages 12-14.*

Sgt. of Arms Report: Charles McMillan reported that all schools participating in JROTC are ready for next year. Charles is working with Mt. Grove High School to determine if they will continue to participate in the Marine Corps. JROTC program.

Committee Report

There were no committee reports.

Old Business

Historian Norman Knowlton made a motion to approve the outline of duties of the editor. The motion was made and approved. Norman offered a form to members to present to their physician which would include all medical history and pharmacy profile that could be carried in card form on their person.

New Business


On July 12 at 7:00 pm at the Library Center will be the next "History Explorers" event. The program will be on founder Alexander Hamilton.

On October 4th OMCSAR will begin a community project in conjunction with the Ozarks Genealogical Society that will identify patriots in Greene County and discover the lineage of those living descendants. This project has been endorsed by the NSSAR and will coincide with the 250th anniversary celebration of our nation.

A motion to Adjourn was made, seconded and passed unanimously. **Historian** Norman Knowlton led the Recessional and **Vice-President** George Swales led the Benediction.

The meeting ended at 11:55 am.

July Birthdays

	7/1/2017	Branden	George
	7/2/2017	Grant	Knowlton
	7/13/2017	Carroll	Laramore
	7/20/2017	Dan	McMurray
	7/25/2017	Charles	McMillan
	7/30/2017	Dan	Philbrick

July Events

July 2 Eagle Scout Recognition	8:00 am
July 4 Independence Day Parade Springfield with Boy Scouts	10:00 am
July 6-9 SAR NSSAR Congress in Nashville, TN.	
July 12 History Explorers Presentation Library Center	7:00 pm
Alexander Hamilton	
July 15 OMC Chapter Meeting	9:00 am
July 19 Ozarks Genealogical Society Speaker	10:00 am
July 29 MOSSAR Quarterly Meeting in Columbia	10:00 am

Note: Please bring any books and periodicals to the chapter meeting for donation to the Mt. Vernon Veterans Home for a Purple Heart Day event August 7. Compatriot Norman Knowlton is collecting these the veterans.

Photos by Margaret Swales and Anita Philbrick

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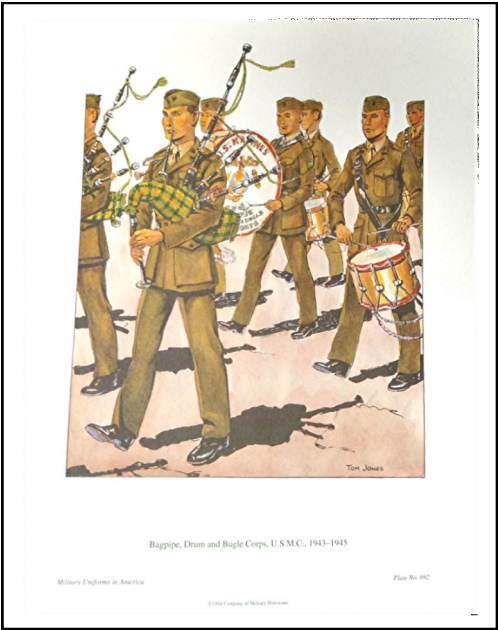
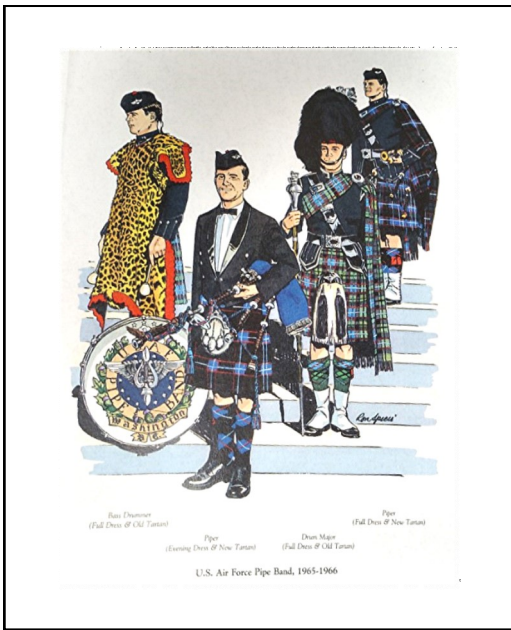
Guest Speaker Compatriot Todd Wilkinson presented a history of Pipe Bands of the military services. Images below include the US Coast Guard Pipe Band, US Air Force Pipe Band and a World War II USMC Pipe Band.

More information available at <http://www.uscgpipeband.org/>



CG Pipe Band Play

Compatriot Wilkinson explains the history of bag pipes in the military services. Below: Todd wearing the Coast Guard Tartan.



See Pages 3-5 ——— For Presentation Text

Compatriot Todd Wilkinson's presentation continued from page 3

THE LEATHERNECK PIPERS

In 1943, after elements of the US Marine Corps arrived in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, CAPT Van Leer Kirkman USN was dining with members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and during a comparison of Anglo-American abilities, boasted that "my Marines can do anything." One of the Ulstermen reportedly replied "anything but play the bagpipes." Kirkman then turned to CAPT John J. Dugan, USMC and said "I'll furnish the instruments, you furnish the men", and thus the Bagpipe, Drum and Bugle Corps of the US Marines were born.

The band then performed in the 1944 Navy Day parade and the 1945 Inaugural parade until being mustered out at the end of the war.

Note that the band wore the standard Marine service green uniform and not the kilt, although the unofficial shoulder patch of the Londonderry Marine Barracks contained an Irish shamrock. The pipe bags were in Gordon tartan. One photo of the band at Quantico in 1944 shows them wearing khakis.

Today the Marines are represented by the Leatherneck Pipe Band, formed in 1991, although not officially recognized by the Corps. The band wears a plain blue kilt with red fringe to represent the famed "blood stripe" of USMC dress blues, although there are at least two non-recognized USMC tartans available on the commercial tartan market today.

THE US NAVAL ACADEMY PIPES AND DRUMS

The US Naval Academy Pipes and Drums were formed in 1996, and are one of only two pipe bands in the active duty military, the other being the US Military Academy's Pipes and Drums.

The USNA Pipes and Drums wears the Polaris tartan, which was designed for the officers and men of the American Submarine base at the Holy Loch, Scotland, making the Polaris submarine the first ship in history to have its own tartan. The idea came from Captain Walter F. Schlech, Commander of the submarine base. There are two other tartans associated with the US Navy; the Edzell tartan, designed for personnel at the radar station at Edzell, Angus, which has become the de facto US Navy tartan, and a tartan designed specifically for the US Naval Construction Battalions, or Seabees, which was also connected with the Edzell radar station. Note that none of the naval tartans have been officially recognized by the US Navy, although the USNA Pipes and Drums are an approved Brigade Support Activity at Annapolis.

PIPES AND DRUMS OF THE US ARMY

The Pipes and Drums of the US Corps of Cadets were formed in 1972 by the members of the Class of 1974, and originally purchased their own instruments and kilts in the MacQueen tartan (which was cheaply and readily available) although an official "West Point" tartan was first worn by the band in 1985-86 in the traditional West Point colors of gold, gray and black. The band has traveled to the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland on several occasions where it has performed with pipes and drums of the British Army and the Irish Defense Forces. Since 2009, it also holds a competition with the USNA Pipes & Drums in conjunction with the Army-Navy Game.

THE USAF/USAFR PIPES AND DRUMS

In 1950, US Air Force Brigadier General S.D. (Rosie) Grubbs contacted a Washington, DC area piper named "Scottie" Galloway. Grubbs asked Galloway to assist him in organizing an Air Force Pipe Band, as Galloway had reportedly been a piper in the Black Watch during the First World War.

Originally part of the USAF Drum and Bugle Corps, an independent USAF pipe band was organized in 1960, and pipers were recruited to fill its ranks. Along with the Drum & Bugle Corps, the Air Force Pipe band was a part of the USAF Band Squadron based at Bolling Air Force Base in Washington D.C. During the 1960's, the pipe band traveled around the country to warm welcomes, including from President John F. Kennedy. When Kennedy was assassinated in 1963, Mrs. Kennedy asked the band to play laments at her husband's funeral, along with pipers and drummers from the band of the Black Watch. The Band also played for other notable occasions, like the tickertape parade held in honor of the Apollo 11 astronauts in 1969. The band wore the "Mitchell" tartan, after General Curtis LeMay noted that the band should be in matching kilts and "in uniform".

THE USAFR PIPE BAND

In September, 1961, the US Air Force Reserve (USAFR) organized a pipe band for the Continental Air Command (CONAC), due in part to the popularity of the USAF Pipe Band. The USAF Reserve Pipe Band is only one of two active duty pipe bands in the US military today, and has performed numerous times in both the US and Internationally. In May, 1992, the band was the first foreign military band to play in Red Square in Moscow. The band has also played on St. Patrick's Day for the President and the Irish Prime Minister. The band was evidently disbanded sometime in the mid-2000s.

The Lady Jane/USAFR Tartan

The tartan used by the USAFR Pipe Band has a mysterious history. In a brief history of the band on their CD, *Glorious Past, boundless future*, the tartan is the "unclaimed Lady Jane" [tartan], which was selected by Major General James MacAadoo, Vice Commander of the USAF Reserve. General MacAadoo reportedly said it "symbolized the citizen airmen of the Air Force Reserve."

THE US COAST GUARD PIPE BAND

Much like the Marines, the origins of pipers in the US Coast Guard lie in the Second World War. We know of a sixteen-piece pipe band that was formed of USCG Temporary Reservists in Winthrop, Massachusetts in 1945, although little is known about the uniform itself. A picture of the band performing in the V-E parade in Boston shows a mixture of traditional Highland dress and Coast Guard uniforms.

The tartan worn by the USCG Pipe Band was based on the Hamilton tartan, in honor of the "father" of the Coast Guard, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, whose father was a Scottish merchantman. The tartan was the idea of CWO Mike Pendleton and his wife Joann, who saw the USMA Pipes and Drums playing at a New Hampshire Scottish festival, who were inspired to design a Coast Guard tartan. Mrs. Pendleton contacted both the Coast Guard Academy, who informed her that no other tartan associated with the USCG tartan was known to exist, and ADM James Loy, then Commandant of the Coast Guard, who heartily endorsed the idea in May, 1999.

The tartan's symbolism:

Red: Symbolizes the courage and sacrifice of the men and women of the Coast Guard and its predecessor services, and their families, in war and peace for more than 200 years.

White: There are 10 threads of white representative of the original 10 Revenue Cutters commissioned by Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton in 1790. They were: the *Massachusetts, Scammel, Active, Eagle, Diligence, Argus, Vigilant, Virginia, South Carolina and General Greene*.

Blue: Symbolizes the seas and skies plied by cutters and aircraft of the Coast Guard as they carry out their missions to serve and protect

While the band is not an active duty band of the Coast Guard, it is an officially recognized affiliated organization that was "organized exclusively to benefit the men and women of the United States Coast Guard, and further, to support and carry out, for the benefit of all members of the Coast Guard, and their families, activities to foster and promote greater public understanding, recognition and appreciation of the history, traditions, contributions, sacrifices, roles and missions of the men and women of the U. S. Coast Guard."

New Member Joins SAR and OMC

James Cavin Winborne becomes the Newest Member of the Ozark Mountain Chapter



Vice President George Swales (Right) congratulates new member James Cavin Winborne while Shirley Winborne looks on.



**SAR
Rosette
Pin**



Compatriot James Winborne receives the Rosette from his wife, Shirley.

Grave Marking Ceremony

**DAR Matilda Polk Campbell Chapter
Private Morris Mitchell Grave Marking
Mitchell Campground Cemetery Aldrich, MO.**

A few hundred spectators made their way to Polk County's Mitchell Campground Cemetery Sunday afternoon June 11, 2017. Bolivar's Matilda Polk Campbell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution honored Revolutionary War soldier Private Morris Mitchell with a marker dedication to honor his final resting place. The Ozark Mountain Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, laid a wreath on the Patriot Morris Mitchell's grave.

Morris Mitchell - Revolutionary War Morris Mitchell served in the Pennsylvania Militia in Capt. Ezekel Rose's Co., 5th Battalion of Washington County, Pennsylvania, during the Revolutionary conflict. He signed an oath of fidelity and allegiance in Montgomery County, Maryland. He later signed a petition in Washington County, Pennsylvania with Jacob Hoosang, his father-in-law. His wife's name was Elizabeth Hoosang and they had 15 children.

Morris is reported to have lived in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Knox, Blount and Roane Counties in Tennessee before moving to what is now Polk County, Missouri. In June 1802 he was on a jury list in Roane Co., Tennessee, and he was there in the 1830 census. He became a pioneer settler of Polk County, Missouri. He also became a Methodist Episcopal Minister and served for many years.



OMC Color Guard and DAR opened the Ceremony

Left: Compatriots Steven Perkins, Glenn Gohr, Kenneth Lawrence, J. Howard Fisk, Tamara Daughtrey, flag bearer and Vice Regent for the Matilda Polk Campbell Chapter DAR, and Compatriot Dan McMurray.



OMC President J. Howard Fisk reads a dedication to honor Pvt. Morris Mitchell at the Grave Marking Ceremony.



Left: OMC Compatriot Steven Perkins fires a three-volley salute to honor Private Morris Mitchell.

Flag Day Ceremony June 14, 2017

Rotunda of Greene County Courthouse
Springfield, Missouri

Flag Day History

June 14th, 2017 is the 101st anniversary of National Flag Day; as determined by the 2nd Continental Congress, in the Flag Act of June 14, 1777, making the 13 red and white striped flag with 13 stars representing our first states on a field of blue.

The Flag Act of 1794 was signed into law by President George Washington. The Act changed the design of the flag to accommodate the admission into the Union of Vermont and Kentucky. It provided for fifteen stripes as well as fifteen stars. This would be the only official flag of the United States not to have thirteen stripes.

The Flag Act of 1818 was enacted by Congress to provide for the modern rule of having thirteen stripes to represent the original thirteen colonies and having the number of stars match the number of states. It also provided that subsequent changes in the number of stars be made on July 4, Independence Day the year following admission.

On May 30, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson called for the nation-wide observance of Flag Day. In 1949, President Harry S. Truman signed congress' decree, making June 14th of each year National Flag Day, a time when Americans reflect on the foundation of our nation's freedom. Americans also remember their loyalty to the nation, reaffirm their beliefs in liberty and justice, and observe the nation's unity. Our American Flag is our one enduring symbol of our Patriot ancestors and all that they gave so that we might freely meet here today.



Compatriot Gary Bishop provided a remembrance of June 14 Flag Day and presented white daisies to Jan Fisk, Springfield Mayor Pro Tem and a member of the Rachel Donelson Chapter DAR.



Bob Curtin, Greene County Presiding Commissioner, presented welcoming remarks to attendees at the Flag Award Ceremony.



Dan Philbrick (Right) and Boy Scouts repeat the Pledge of Allegiance.



Washington Bell Ceremony with Color Guard members Steven Perkins (Left), J. Howard Fisk and Dan McMurray.



Members of Greene County Chorale (Rotunda Balcony) provided the music for the Flag Day Ceremony at the Historic Greene County Courthouse.

Historic Greene County Courthouse
Springfield, Missouri

Presentations and Events



Branson High School Cadet Evan Cardwell received the JROTC Award for his accomplishments. Presented on April 8, 2017.

Left: Compatriot John Allen and Cadet Cardwell.



Compatriot John Allen presents a Flag Award Certificate to Col. David Burke for his leadership and furthering the goals of the Army JROTC program. Award was presented April 8, 2017.



The Color Guard placed a wreath on Patriot William Murphy's grave in the Enon Church Cemetery, Morrisville, MO. on June 11, 2017.

Left: Steven Perkins, Ken Lawrence Glenn Gohr and J. Howard Fisk,



Compatriot Gerald McCoy held a Speaker Bureau event May 19th, 2017 at Cox Health Home Support (DME). Held in honor of the anniversary date of May 19, 1784 of US Sovereignty. On September 3, 1783 John Jay, John Adams and Ben Franklin signed the Peace Treaty in Paris, France with Great Britain. The actual agreement went into effect on May 1784.

Left Front Row: David Hedgpeh, Maranda Lee, Gerald McCoy, James Rees and Michelle Sanderson

Left Back Row: Mateus Silva, Brandon Baldwin, Jesse Nelson, Joel Hammons, Chris Walker and Tiffany Hester.



The OMC Color Guard placed a wreath on Patriot James Hopkins grave in the Hopkins Cemetery near Fair Play, MO. on June 11, 2017.

Left: J. Howard Fisk, Steven Perkins and Ken Lawrence.

Left: Compatriot Steven Perkins presents a Flag Award Certificate to Greg Donnell on May 27, 2017 for proudly displaying his American Flag at his home.





The Evolution of The Battle of Bunker Hill

Presented by Compatriot Kenneth Lawrence

OMC Chapter Meeting June 17, 2017

Secretary Ken Lawrence spoke on **The Evolution of The Battle of Bunker Hill**. The following is an excerpt of his presentation.

Today, 242 years ago on June 17, 1775, **The Battle of Bunker Hill** was fought during the siege of Boston in the early stages of the American Revolution.

The battle is named after Bunker Hill, which is located on a peninsula in Charlestown, Massachusetts, but was only peripherally involved in the battle. It was the original objective of both the Colonial and British troops, though most combat took place on the adjacent Breed's Hill.

The Battle of Bunker Hill is an important turning point in the Revolution. Before this, the civil unrest was primarily as effort to bring British authority back to the colonies prior to the Stamp Act.

The Battle of Bunker Hill, however, was proof that the Americans could hold their own and might even stand a chance of winning more than just the good graces of their monarch.

The British and Americans both came to the same realization around the same time: if the Patriots put cannon on either Bunker Hill or the Dorchester Heights, the British fleet in the harbor could easily be bombarded and they would have to surrender.

British military leaders Major General Howe, General Thomas Gage, General Henry Clinton, and General John Burgoyne decide to strike first by seizing the Dorchester Heights and the Charlestown Peninsula. Thanks to a spy, the Patriots heard of the plan and would prepare to take them first.

Patriot forces under the command of General Artemas Ward, planned to march in the dead of night and build a fort on Bunker Hill, where they could reach both the town and the ships in the harbor. Colonel William Prescott would lead 1,200 Patriots onto Charlestown Peninsula. Prescott and Major General Israel Putnam (both veterans of French and Indian War) either accidentally or intentionally stopped on Breed's Hill, closer to the harbor at an elevation of 62 feet, rather than Bunker Hill at 110 feet, and began to fortify Breed's Hill by digging trenches and fortifications.

Come dawn, a sentry on the British ship *HMS Lively* spotted the fortification, 160 feet long and 30 feet high, atop the hill, and the ships began firing at it. The British commanders immediately began to plan a two-pronged assault to capture the fortification, in which the British would divide into two groups: one force would demonstrate against Breed's hill, and the other would sweep around behind the rebels in a flanking move. Two thousand troops landed on the Peninsula and began marching towards Breed's Hill.

The two British forces gave a full-frontal attack on the fence line. The Americans waited until the last possible moment when the British were within 15 paces and then fired. The British expected to frighten the Patriots into retreat, but the British were thrown back with heavy losses.

The British regrouped and assaulted the Patriot lines again. The Americans held again, however, they were already low on ammunition and now they were almost out. The British commanders requested reinforcements for a third and final assault. British gunboats moved in to provide support for the assault. Four hundred British marines were rowed to the peninsula. Patriot reinforcements arrive. The British move their cannon to the line.

The British re-formed their lines and launched their third wave. The Patriots held the line, but by then they were dangerously low on ammunition. British troops stormed the redoubt and began fierce hand-to-hand combat using rocks and the butts of their muskets.

Outnumbered, the Americans began a retreat commanded by Colonel Prescott.

The Patriots left behind at the rail, held their line, and most of the Patriots escaped. After hours of fighting, the British troops were too exhausted to pursue with 1,054 either killed or wounded.

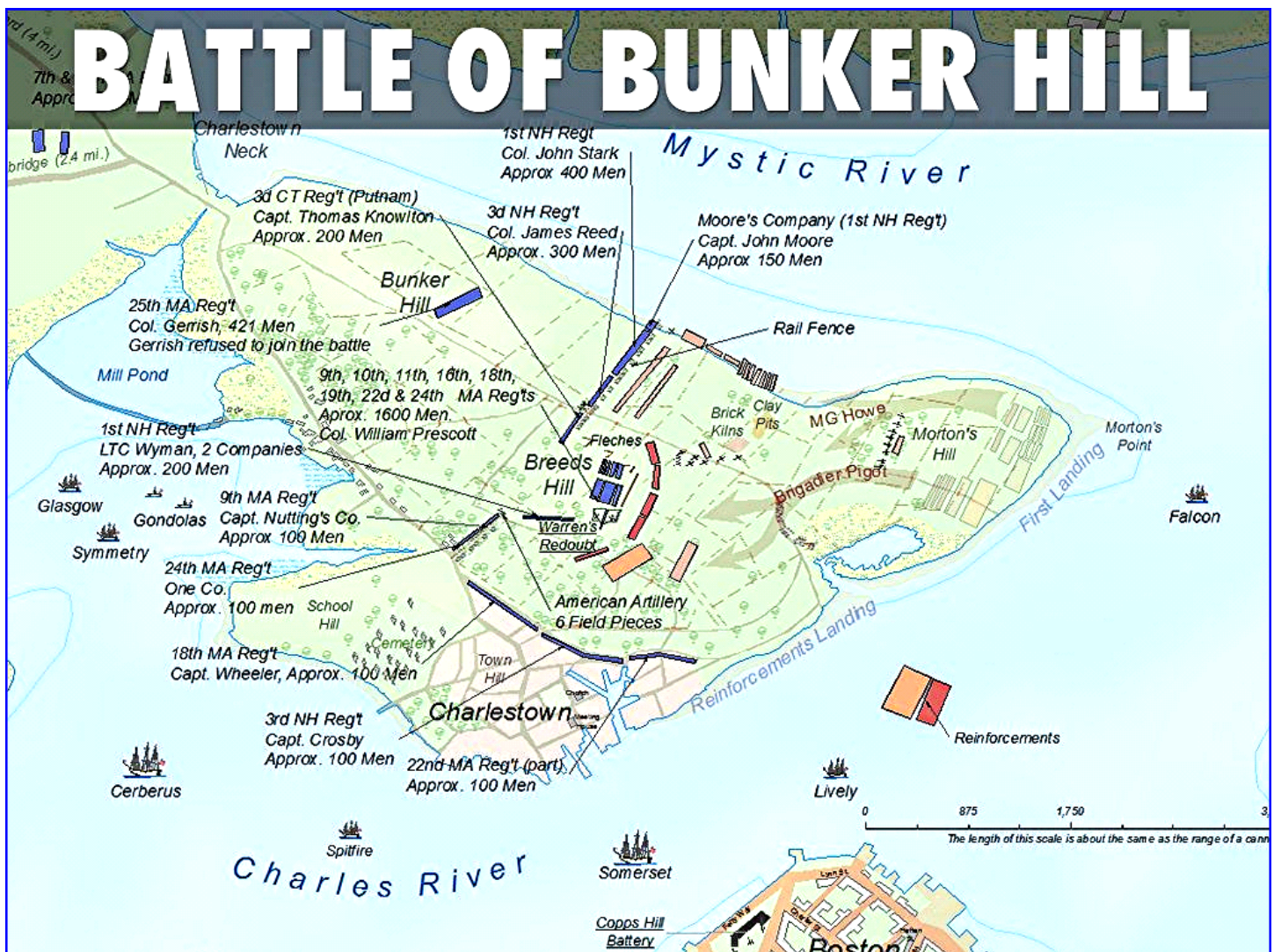
The British won the battle and took control of Boston, but at a terrible cost. Almost 100 British commissioned officers lie dead or wounded.

By the end of the battle, there were estimated to be 1,154 British casualties and 441 American casualties.

The battle was a tactical victory for the British, but it proved to be a sobering experience for them.

The battle had demonstrated the ability of an inexperienced militia to stand up to regular army troops in battle.

This costly engagement also convinced the British of the need to hire substantial numbers of foreign mercenaries to bolster their strength in the face of the new and formidable Continental Army.

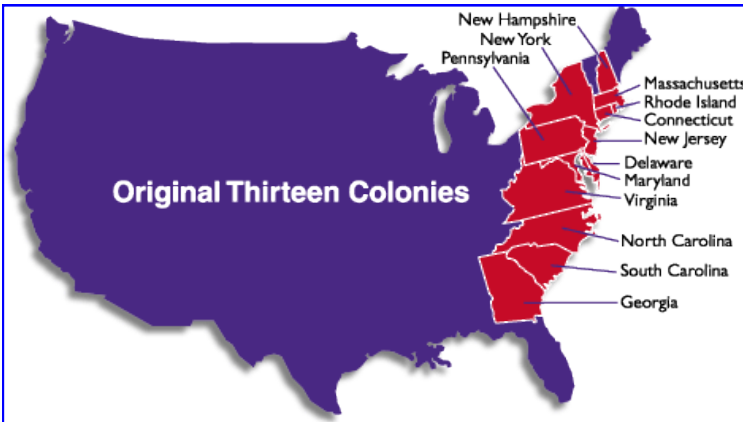


The Original Thirteen Colonies

A Review of their Name, Nickname, Origin, and Date of Ratification

Prepared by Compatriot Norman Knowlton
Presented at the May 20, 2017 OMC Chapter Meeting

Connecticut	The Constitution State	Derived from some Eastern Algonquian language of Southern New England meaning "at the long tidal river" after the Connecticut River.	2/6/1788
Delaware	The First State	From the Delaware River which was named after Lord de la Warr-who was the first Governor General of Jamestown.	12/7/1787
Georgia	The Peach State	The feminine Latin form of "George" Named after King George II of England.	1/2/1788
Maryland	The Old Line State	After Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of King Charles I of England.	4/28/1788
Massachusetts	The Bay State	The plural of Massachusetts-meaning "Near the great little mountains" or "at the great hill"- identified as the Great Blue Hill on the border of Milton and Canton Massachusetts.	2/2/1788
New Jersey	The Garden State	Named after Jersey (the largest of the British Channel Islands-birthplace of one of the colonies two co-founders –Sir George de Carteret. The state was established under the name New Caesarea or New Jersey because the Roman name of the Island was thought to be Caesarea. The name "Jersey" most likely comes from the Norse name meaning "Geirrs Island."	12/18/1787
New Hampshire	The Granite State	Named the county of Hampshire in England.	6/21/1788
New York	The Empire State	Named after the Duke of York (later King James II of England) and named by then— King Charles II of England, James II's brother.	7/26/1788
North Carolina	The Tar Heel State	Named after King Charles I of England.	11/21/1788
Pennsylvania	The Keystone State	Named after "Penn's Woods" for Admiral William Penn. It is the only state named after its founder. Penn is Welch meaning "Head."	12/12/1787
Rhode Island	The Ocean State	The "Red Island" referring to Aquidneck Island.	5/29/1790
South Carolina	Palmetto Island	Named after King Charles I of England.	5/23/1788
Virginia	Old Dominion State	Meaning the country of the virgin- after Queen Elizabeth I of England who was known as the "Virgin Queen" because she never married.	6/25/1788





English Royal Lines of Succession
Prepared by Historian Compatriot Norman Knowlton

OMC Chapter Meeting June 17, 2017

8/22/1485-4/21/1509	Henry VII	
4/21/1509-1/28/1547	King Henry VIII	
1/28/1547-7/6/1553	King Edward VI	
7/6/1553-11/17/1558	Queen Mary I	
11/17/1558-3/24/1603	Queen Elizabeth I	End of the House of Tudor
3/24/1603-3/27/1625	King James I	
3/27/1625-1/30/1649	King Charles I	Executed by Oliver Cromwell who defeated Charles II
5/29/1649-2/6/1685	King Charles II	Cromwell died in 1658—ascended back to the throne
2/16/1685-12/11/1688	King James II	Abdicated the throne to Queen Mary II Queen Mary II and William of Orange Co-Monarchs 4/11/1689-3/8/1702
3/8/1702-8/1/1714	Queen Anne	End of the House of Stuart
8/11/1714-6/11/1727	King George I	
6/11/1727-10/25/1760	King George II	
10/25/1760-1/29/1820	King George III	
1/29/1820-6/26/1830	King George IV	
6/26/1830-6/20/1837	King William IV	
6/20/1837-1/22/1901	Queen Victoria I	End of the House of Hanover—Married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha thus Beginning of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha
1/22/1901-5/6/1910	King Edward VII	
5/6/1910-1/20/1936	King George V	Beginning of the House of Windsor
1/20/1936-12/11/1936	King Edward VIII	Abdicated the throne
12/11/1936-2/6/1952	King George VI	
2/6/1952—Present	Queen Elizabeth II	



King Henry VII
1500



King Henry VIII
1600



King George III
1700
1800
Revolutionary War



Queen Victoria I
1900



Queen Elizabeth II
2000

Line of Succession

Prepared by Historian Compatriot Norman Knowlton

1492 Christopher Columbus arrived in the America's—from Queen Isabella of Spain - during the reign of King Henry VII. The first monarch of the House of Tudor—won the throne by defeating King Richard III in the War of the Roses.

1533 King Henry VIII (who had 6 wives) had his first marriage to Catherine annulled by starting the Anglican Church—first English monarch to rule Ireland.

1553 King Edward VI created the “Devise of Succession”—first monarch raised Protestant - at his death at the age of 15, which led to Lady Jane Grey and the takeover by Queen Mary I, his ½ sister who restored the Catholic religion. He deposed her, executed her and became the Queen of Spain as well.

1558 Queen Elizabeth I imprisoned her ½ sister in 1568 (Queen Mary I). She restored the Protestant religion—never married- thus the “Virgin Queen”—Executed Mary Queen of Scots by having her beheaded in 1587--beat the Spanish Armada in 1588. In 1585, responsible for the founding of the first settlement in the US as the Lost Colony of Roanoke, North Carolina. The settlement had 116 inhabitants in 1587. It was abandoned in 1590.

1607 Under King James I the first permanent English settlement in North America was “Fort James” and became Jamestown, Virginia. He also developed the King James Version of the Bible. He was the start of the House of Stuart. He was also the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland.

1636 Harvard College was the first college in the US during the reign of King Charles I---he was a spendthrift- because of his marriage to a Catholic and his attempts to convert Scotland and England into high protestants led to the Bishop Wars and the English Civil War—leading to Oliver Cromwell to take over English and had King Charles I executed.

1658 Oliver Cromwell died and King Charles II, the son of Charles I, returned from France and exile and was crowned King Charles had no legitimate children.

1685 King Charles II died and his younger Brother James II became King. He was Roman Catholic. This led to the “Glorious Revolution” of **1688**. He abdicated the throne to his Eldest Protestant daughter Queen Mary II and her husband-co-monarchs- King William III and led to the passage of the English Bill of Rights in 1689.

1701 under the Act of Settlement Queen Ann who had no heirs—the throne was succeeded by King George I of Hanover Germany-2nd cousin to Queen Ann and the Protestant heir to the throne—the first monarch of the House of Hanover.

King George II was the first British monarch born and raised in Germany.

King George III was not King George II son, but the grandson King George II, the son of Frederick, the first son of King George II---King George III was the principle King during the Revolutionary War in the Colonies.

Because of the debts from the 7 Years War with France (1756-1763), King George III's Prime Minister George Grenville wanted to tax many to pay for his debts from:

Sugar Act of 1764

Stamp Act of 1765

Declaratory Act 1766-that the colonists were subordinated to Parliament and thus subject to British Law

Tea Tax of 1773

2nd Continental Congress 1776 to declare Independence and debts to fight the War

Lost the Revolutionary War of Independence on 10/19/1781 at the Battle of Yorktown to Colonists and French

1788 King George III developed the disease called porphyria (Acute Intermittent Porphyria)—leading to his insanity. His son George IV helped his father with his Prime Minister Grenville get through the Napoleonic War (1793-1815) and during the War of 1812 against the Colonists (6/18/1812-3/23/1815) during the term of the forth President James Madison. King George IV had but one daughter, and his brother King William IV took the throne.

King William IV, third son of King George III, passed the “Slavery Abolition Act” of 1833.

1837 Queen Victoria ascended to the throne by being the niece of King William IV (daughter of Prince Edward -4th son of King George III). She was the Queen for 63 years and 7 months when she died in 1901. This became the end of the House of Hanover, when she married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and they had 9 children.

1901 King Edward VII-2nd, child of Queen Victoria, was a first son and was from of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

1910 King George V- second son of Edward VII. His eldest brother died in 1892. This was the beginning of the House of Windsor. In 1911 the Parliament Act established the supremacy of the elected British House of Commons over the unelected House of Lords.

Independence Day--July 4th

Independence Day commemorates the adoption of the Declaration of Independence 241 years ago on July 4, 1776. The Continental Congress declared that the thirteen American colonies regarded themselves as a new nation, the United States of American, and were no longer part of the British Empire. From 1776 to the present day, July 4th has been celebrated as the birth of American independence, with festivities ranging from fireworks, parades concerts and family gatherings.

During the American Revolution, the legal separation of the Thirteen Colonies from Great Britain in 1776 actually occurred on July 2, when the Second Continental Congress voted to approve a resolution of independence that had been proposed in June by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia declaring the United States independent from Great Britain's rule. After voting for independence, Congress turned its attention to the Declaration of Independence, a statement justifying the break from Great Britain, Congress appointed a Committee of Five, with Thomas Jefferson at its principal author. Other members of the Committee included John Adams of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania and Robert P. Livingston of New York. On July 2nd, the Continental Congress voted for independence in a near-unanimous vote (the New York delegation abstained, but later voted affirmatively). On July 4th, the Continental congress formally adopted the Declaration of Independence.

Following the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence, festivities including concerts, bonfires, parades and firing of cannons and muskets followed in celebration. Philadelphia held the first annual commemoration of independence on July 4, 1777, while Congress was still occupied with the Revolutionary War.

After the War of 1812, in which the United States once again faced Great Britain, patriotic July 4th celebrations become more widespread. In 1870, the U.S. Congress made July 4th a federal holiday. The most common symbol of the holiday is the American Flag, and a common musical accompaniment is the national anthem of the United States, "The Star-Spangled Banner".

Regardless of how you spend your Independence Day, at a parade, barbecue, picnic, concert, baseball game and or a family gathering, remember the reason behind this holiday. Many of our ancestors fought or gave aid during the war.

This is a day to be proud American and celebrate our country's rich history. Enjoy your 4th of July!

Yours in Patriotism,



J. Michael Tomme, Sr. President General, 2016-2017

National Society Sons of the American Revolution

Independence Day

Tuesday, July 4, 2017

Oh say can you see...

The Star Spangled Banner - 15-star Flag ... became the official United States Flag the first of May, 1795 and is the only flag to ever have more than 13 stripes. Two stars were added for the states of Vermont and Kentucky. Five Presidents served under this flag: George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe. It is the flag which flew over Ft. McHenry and immortalized by Francis Scott Key when he wrote the words for what became our national anthem. The original flag is preserved at the Smithsonian Institute.

During the War of 1812, Major George Armistead, Commandant of Fort McHenry outside of Baltimore, Maryland, said he "desired to have a flag made so large that the British will have no difficulty in seeing it from a distance" if they attacked. A giant garrison flag was made by a Baltimore flag maker named Mary Young Pickersgill, whose mother, Rebecca Flower Young, had made the Grand Union Flag for George Washington. The Fort McHenry Flag was 30 feet high and 42 feet long.

In August of 1814, the British attacked and burnt the capital building in Washington, D.C. The next month they attacked Baltimore. Francis Scott Key wrote, "The Star-Spangled Banner" in honor of the men at Fort McHenry and the very big flag that flew over the Fort. The British failed to capture Ft. McHenry and were unsuccessful on their attack of Baltimore.



Original Flag From Ft. McHenry - Smithsonian Institution Washington DC